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Professor Crow's studies, then, result in putting the question about where it was before Curtius began his work on it. The latter has succeeded in calling attention more fully to the connection of the Pnyx with the prehistoric remains in its vicinity. In other respects he has only confused the problem which he thought to solve. Professor Crow does not claim to have pronounced the last word. Yet, after reading his discussion of the objections to the Chandler theory, one is tempted to frame a stronger statement than his conclusion, that, *While we cannot say with absolute certainty that the so-called Pnyx is the real Pnyx, the evidence taken collectively is strongly in favor of this conclusion.*—G. M. WHICHER.

K. DUMON. *Le Théâtre de Polyclète.—Reconstruction d'après un module.* Folio, pp. 51, 3 plates. Paris, 1889.

In this short essay the author puts forth a new method of reconstructing the ancient theatre. He claims to have found a modulus (of about 11 feet) whose multiples and fractions were used in building Polykleitos' theatre at Epidauros, and, presumably, the other ancient theatres. The ground-plan given on one of the plates seems to have been carried out with great care and conscientiousness. The only objection is that the method is too artificial, especially when it is found that it operates with four different systems of measurement. The author considers himself at decided variance with Vitruvius, though his independence is perhaps in some instances only fancied. And this, for one who is convinced of the high value of Vitruvius' sources, where he treats of the Greek theatre, is not to be lamented. The radial construction of the theatre does not seem sufficiently valued in the essay under consideration. The elder Polykleitos (not the younger) is regarded as the builder of the theatre at Epidauros, and a better notion in regard to its "harmony" is arrived at.—G. OEMICHEN, in *Woch. f. klass. Philol.*, 1890, No. 12.

IMHOOF-BLUMER und O. KELLER. *Tier-und Pflanzenbilder auf Münzen und Gemmen der klassischen Altertums.* 4to, pp. 168, 26 phototype plates. Leipzig, 1889.

This work of the two authors is a worthy successor of Imhoof's *Portraits on coins of the Roman Republic and Empire* (1879), and of his *Portraits of Hellenic and Hellenized peoples* (1885), as well as of Keller's *Tiere des klassischen Altertums.* 13 plates are given to the coins, and as many more to gems. They are then arranged in their natural order of subject: mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, and plants. For the purely archæological reader some plates of fabulous and compound animals are subjoined. The phototypes from various public and private collections are chosen usually because they are successful and interesting representations and